

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1859.

## The Pacific Railroad—British or American?

It is attempted to scare the people of the United States, or the Congress thereof, into building up a great Pacific Railroad monopoly, by threatening them with a rival road, to be built through the British possessions. Now, this is all for effect. No sound geographer or experienced engineer, knowing the character of the soil, and the length and intensity of the winters in the high latitudes and elevations over which a railroad constructed through the British dominions would have to pass, would ever seriously contemplate or recommend its construction, or expect it to succeed. A correspondent of the Hamilton (Canada West) Spectator says, and we think with truth, that if a railroad should be built through the British dominions to the Pacific, it would cost £20,000,000, and for six months of the year the track would be covered with snow, and with water for four months more. A cheering prospect! We do not think that the idea of running a railroad through the central portions of this continent north of 49 degrees of latitude, is, or can be seriously entertained. It certainly could not hope to compete with one more favorably located. We look upon the bugbear of the British Railroad, then, as of very little importance indeed. Upon the whole, we cannot but regard the building of works ahead of the necessities of business, and the resources of a country, as bad policy. We think that the history of Railroad enterprises in the United States will prove this to a demonstration. We really think that business should call for facilities and not facilities for business. Whether any railroad can be built through the uninhabited and comparatively uninhabited central plateau of the American Continent, that will pay its own expenses, is a very doubtful question. We think that no such road could succeed, commercially speaking for the next fifty years. If made now, it would be worn out before it could be used. Freight could not be carried from San Francisco to New York for less than \$80 per ton, taking the average as less than three cents per ton per mile, which of course is too low. Fine goods would cost twice as much. When the trade between Asia and Europe takes this route, people must be prepared to pay enormously high prices for a few days saving in time. Who thinks that they will ever do so to this extent?

It is evident that the President, in his message, puts this matter upon its only just ground, if there be a just ground for it, which we are not prepared to admit. It cannot be plausibly sustained upon any other than military grounds, as essential to the safety of the country, and requisite to make the Atlantic and Pacific portions really parts of one whole, mutually assistant to each other in case of emergency. Whether even in that case it would not cost too much, is a matter which admits of discussion. We think it would. What the real cost of a Pacific Railroad is to be, no man can tell, however many there may be who pretend to tell. Still less could the disturbing influences of such a monster job be calculated, or the interests it might draw around it, and the power it might wield over the politics of the country be foreseen or estimated, especially if completed, as it must mainly be, if done within the next fifty years, by the General Government.

How population may grow within fifty years—how the resources of the Pacific slope and the Western half of the Mississippi valley may advance, so as to narrow down the uninhabited country through which a road connecting them is to run, and thus provide local food and sustenance for it, we cannot pretend to say. If things keep on without accident for that length of time, we may have use for a Pacific Railroad—at the most it can now only be claimed that we may, in some emergency, have need for one.

We might adduce one little fact to illustrate our position, that the most trifling or comparatively trifling portage is sufficient to drive off from any route the great majority and bulk of freights when they have once been put on board ship, and if so, how much more a portage of thousands of miles, portions of it through a difficult, barren and inhospitable waste. The fact to which we refer is the half-diplomatic, half-trading difficulty between England and France, relative to the opening of a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, through the isthmus of Suez. Now, across that isthmus there is a postage and a very fair one, and any sort of additional railroad facilities can easily be obtained. The French wish to cut a ship canal—the British fear that it is likely to place the French ports on the Mediterranean in a more favorable position to command the trade of the East Indies and China than the ports of Great Britain. Yet, fearing the canal, the British have no dread of a railroad over the isthmus, for they know that goods will continue to go round the Cape of Good Hope rather than, for the sake of a little saving of time, bear the risk, expense, and contingent delay of the unloading and loading at each end of the Railroad, and its consequent coast and annoyance. The overland route to India brings only mails and passengers across the narrow isthmus of Suez. Who expects that an overland route across all America, through the barren steppes of the central desert, and the wild gorges of the Rocky Mountains, would, in the high-flown language of its advocates, command the trade of Europe and of Asia?

The agony is certainly over in Illinois, and the triumph achieved by Judge Douglas in the canvass has received its complete fulfillment by his election by the Legislature of Illinois to a six years' term in the Senate of the United States. We are glad at the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, and cannot but admire the boldness and ability which Mr. Douglas brought into the contest; still, neither our pleasure nor admiration are unalloyed. We could have much preferred that Mr. Lincoln had been defeated without a resort on the part of Mr. Douglas to the advocacy of secession, or the assertion of the power of a Territory to exclude slavery, while Congress, which erects the territory, has no such powers. We do not regard Mr. Douglas as at all inclined to Abolitionism or Free Soilism; but we do say that, in order to carry his point, he has made concessions to the sentiment of Abolitionism or Free Soilism, that are inconsistent with his record, and irreconcilable with his other avowals of principle.

Mr. Robinson retires from the editorial control of the Goldsboro' Tribune, which comes out this week under the Editorship and Proprietorship of Mr. Parker, a member of the late firm of Wm. Robinson & Co.

The retiring editor has made his mark upon the public opinion of the State. He carries with him into his retirement a high reputation for ability, candor and devotion to principle. If at times less cautious or less positive than might have been desirable, his own has been the loss, and it is not for us to find fault, but rather to wish him the utmost measure of success in the pursuit of his profession or of any other avocation in which he may hereafter engage. We trust also that Mr. Parker may be rewarded by a liberal support in the publication of the Tribune.—Daily Journal, 7th inst.

It will be seen by a note from R. K. Bryan, Esq., that the omission of his name in the vote upon the second reading of the bill to establish the county of Lillington, was inaccurate. We gave the vote precisely as sent to us by our attentive and usually accurate correspondent, who had no motive to state it otherwise than correctly. Mr. Bryan voted for the bill.

We presume all our readers are pretty well aware of the fact that this is the coldest day of the season. It required a considerable amount of resolution to get out of bed.

In view of the proposed capture of Cuba, provided Spain refuses to sell (if she does sell, where is the purchase money to come from?) which is, certainly to do, then, and in view of that contingency we shall want some little addition to our naval force, in order that we may be able to crush Spain, without England and whip France; carry out the Monroe doctrine, and inscribe the Ostend Manifesto upon the tablets of Manifest Destiny, wherever such records may be kept.

In view of all these things, we say, the bill from the naval committee of the Senate provides for the construction of ten steam sloops of war of light draught, with the heaviest armament, and capable of the greatest speed. With this superb addition to our naval force we may perhaps be able to put as many guns afloat as Sardinia, and nearly as many as the little one-horse Kingdom of Denmark. Then indeed, may we, assisted by a broadside of gas from Senators Hale and Seward, be able to blow John Bull out water, and imprison Louis Napoleon on the Dry Tortugas, while Queen Isabella, of Spain, will be forced to accept an engagement with Mr. Marchant and dance a pas de deux with Miss Raymond on the boards of Thialian Flag.

We really don't expect to see the American flag float over the Moro castle very soon. Spain herself does not want to sell Cuba. France and England do not want to sell Cuba. They would not let her sell Cuba, and, situated as they are towards her, geographically and politically, they can prevent her selling Cuba; therefore, the sale of Cuba by Spain to the United States is not among the contingencies which the present generation can hope or expect to see accomplished. What may be done in the twentieth century, no man knows—what can be done in the nineteenth, we think we have watched things long enough to be pretty certain of. Upon the whole, we do not think that forcible possession will be taken of Cuba, until our financial troubles are over, for the "job" will not be an unexpensive one. For the public opinion of France, England or Spain, we care very little and we are right. For anything further than their opinion, the time is rapidly approaching when we will care even less. But that time is not yet. There is no way in which Cuba could now be acquired that would not cost more than it could come to. We speak simply as a matter of interest. We take it for granted that no man would pause to make such calculations in any case in which the honor of the country might be involved, but we must confess our inability to see how our honor can be involved in compelling any party to make a pecuniary bargain with us.

We have said that we—meaning thereby, the people of the United States—have little respect for any standard set up by the monarchies of Europe. The time must come, when, in the regulation of American international politics, any such standard will come to be regarded by the United States as a mere abstraction, but surely the longer a decided issue is postponed, the better we will be able to meet it, and the less inclined will any power or powers be to make it, while the result will be rendered less doubtful and more conclusive. It is certainly desirable that no such issue should be pressed, but rather ought to be postponed until a moral and physical certainty can be felt that its decision will be final and triumphant. Looking at the position of things throughout the world, are we prepared to say the present is the time? Or that no doubt could be entertained of the result of a contest with the combined maritime powers of Europe?

## Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1859.

Mr. Colfax's bill for the organization of the new territory of Colona, embraces all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc. The territory will stretch from the 103rd parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky mountains, being from four to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42nd parallel of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square, and will include parts of the territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico—nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggings, but also the famous Three Parks, the head-waters of both forks of the Platte, of the Arkansas, and of the Rio Grande. Also, its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort in its southeast corner, Fort Massachusetts, near its southern boundary, and Fort Laramie, just beyond its northern line. St. Vrain's Fort will be near its centre. Bridger's pass, which shortens the road to California over one hundred miles, and is in the northern part of the new territory, and the Coochatope pass in the southern. Colona is the name favored by the settlers there, nearly two thousand of whom are wintering in the diggings.

Mr. Colfax expresses the opinion that, by next summer, there will be at least twenty thousand persons in Colona; and it being important that they should have a territorial government, he has prepared the bill.

Congress.—The Pacific Railroad Bill still occupies a great deal of the time of the Senate. The difficulty about the location will, most probably, detain it. The French Spoilation bill is up again. It will not pass now, owing primarily to the condition of the Treasury. There has been some sharp sectional talking in both Houses, but that is no new thing. The great, prevailing, overshadowing fact to be met is the want of money. A Pacific Railroad may wait. It has waited so far.—The claimants under the French Spoilation Bill are used to waiting; but for the daily expenses of the government money must be had, and the Treasury is empty.

On Friday the Senate of the United States adjourned until Monday in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The House did not. The Senate, however, is generally so much farther advanced with its business than the House that it can very well afford to adjourn occasionally. In the House on Saturday a message was received from the President enclosing reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General relative to the claim of Messrs. Carnack & Ramsay for the alleged abrogation of the contract for carrying the mail by the way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco to San Francisco.

It would appear that a law had been passed by Congress, referring this claim to the first comptroller of the Treasury, with authority to adjust the damages. Both the late and the present Attorney Generals having delivered opinions to the effect that there was no violation of the contract, and could, therefore, be no damages, Mr. Medill, the Comptroller, refused to allow any. Upon this, a sharp discussion arose in the House on Saturday, some members contending that Congress had ordered damages to be paid, and others that Congress had referred the question of damages to the Comptroller, who had decided that there were no damages.

THE FAT OF THE LAND.—On Saturday last, Mr. Montague of the Harnett House, Market Street, sent us a fine piece of a little the fattest Mutton that we have seen for many a long day. We are afraid to say how much the Sheep weighed. Mr. Montague knows where to get the best, and how to serve it up in the best manner to his customers. He has our thanks for his attention.

General Henderson, the esteemed commandant of the Marine Corps, was found dead in his drawing-room, at Washington City, on the 1st instant. Gen. Henderson had been in the service over 53 years.

Douglas Re-elected to U. S. Senate. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Senator Douglas was this afternoon re-elected United States Senator. Douglas received fifty-four votes and Lincoln forty-six. Mr. Hodges, dem., was elected yesterday to Congress from the sixth district.

The Fayetteville Observer has a long article devoted to the Wilmington Journal. We only notice a few of its statements or in-judgments in order that our readers may be enabled to judge of the character of the whole and of the course of the paper in which they appear. One sentence in its article reads thus, "And before the Journal charged us with pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, it had seen the Standard's acknowledgment of our courtesy in sending it a copy in advance of our own publication." Now we find the Standard's acknowledgment in the issue of that paper dated Saturday, two days after the regular issue of the Observer, one day after the papers of Wilmington, who ask no favors and get none, had published Wilkes' report. So much for one of the "enterprising" charges of the Observer. We really expect to get along without any courtesies from that paper, as we certainly can without its good opinion. It is also our impression that Wilmington will survive the terrible indignation of E. J. Hale & Son. The Observer's further references to Gov. Winslow and ourselves are—worthy of the Observer.—We could use no stronger expression.

We do not care to protract a discussion with a paper whose statements are all groundless, while its expressions of feeling are the mere ebullitions of malice. We therefore take leave of our "enterprising" contemporary, who, by so great efforts succeeded in having Wilkes' report published in the Standard of Saturday, after it had been already published in the Observer of Thursday, and the Journal and Herald of Friday! No wonder the Observer feels both puffed up and exhausted, after such a tremendous exhibition of "enterprise"! It is so puffed up that it cannot perceive the ridiculous figure it cuts itself, and so much exhausted as to be unable to do justice to others.

We like to maintain friendly relations with all our contemporaries—to conduct discussions with courtesy and without harshness, or the exhibition, or even the existence of bitterness; but these things must be mutual, and the tone of the Observer has recently been such as to put it out of our power to maintain or care to maintain any such relations with it. If submission to any of its whims or assumptions be the price of its good opinion, then must we be content to do without such good opinion, for we will pay no such price.

The removal of the Senate of the United States from its old Hall to the more commodious and splendid apartment which it is hereafter to occupy, was the occasion of evoking many historical reminiscences connected with the location of the seat of government in the present district of Columbia, the difficulties originally encountered, and which had again to be met and overcome after the vandal act of the British army in 1814 when the public buildings were laid in ruins.

Senator Crittenden made a brief but eloquent speech, referring in most feeling language to the illustrious dead whose words of wisdom and patriotism had resounded through the old Hall, with which their memories would continue to be allied in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. Vice President Breckinridge, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, spoke at greater length, glancing briefly over the shifting locations of the seat of government, or, rather, the meeting places of Congress, during the Revolutionary struggle and under the Confederation, until its location at Philadelphia, after the adoption of the Constitution, and its subsequent removal to the present Federal District, the selection of which, with the carrying out of the necessary arrangements, was largely due to the influence and exertions of President Washington. The Government of the United States removed to the District of Columbia on the 17th of November, 1800, the Senate occupying one wing and the House the other wing of the Capitol. On the 24th of August, 1814, the British Army entered the City and burned the public buildings. This was in the recess. When Congress next met, its sessions were held in a brick building, known as Blodgett's Hotel, which stood on part of the square now occupied by the General Post Office. Some public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress; the offer was accepted, and Congress continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. The Senate occupied, for the first time, the chamber they have just vacated, on the 6th December, 1819, and it has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

After referring to the history of the Senate—its greater participation now than at the beginning, in legislation, a concession to the importance and individuality of the States—its growth in numbers, etc., Mr. Breckinridge concludes with the following eloquent tribute to those great men who have occupied seats in that body, but who have since gone to their account:

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen, who have engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and stranger as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose names are the common property of the Union, and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame—associated in life—death has not yet been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted public opinion, and whose names are still the subject of their admiration.

There is Calhoun, the Senator—inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed, by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions—seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his quotations to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties. This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and scorning the contrivance of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simplicity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a grand New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars, while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the other side, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage—all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of the people. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrous man—orator, patriot and philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world, and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, threw back its lovely beams in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point with grateful pride to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, Otis, Mason, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these to awaken emulation, or to plunge in despair?—Fortunate will be the American statesman who, in the age, or in succeeding times, shall contribute to invest the new hall to which we go with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us uninspired the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgment to the Divine Power who conferred it upon us, and let us endeavor to leave it to our successors in the same state of purity and vigor. The structures reared by man yield to the eroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder and decay.

Outrages in Kansas. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The Ossawatimie correspondence of the Democrat says that Capt. Hamilton, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at the Chateau trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and already committed many outrages. Mr. Bailey, a free-State man, who was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon county, Missouri, has been killed, and the house of Mr. Bloomfield, a wealthy free-State man, residing in Vernon county, has been attacked and burned. It is reported that Montgomery is raising a party to repel the invasion by Hamilton, and that both parties are determined to fight.

with ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate in another age, shall bear to a new and large chamber this Constitution, vigorous and inviolate—and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States still united, prosperous and free.

## North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.—SENATE.—Bills reported favorably on:—To increase the sinking fund; to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.; to authorize Notaries to administer oaths in certain cases; to abolish the Morganton term of the Supreme Court. Bills reported against:—To amend the entry laws of the State; to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Marriage"; the resolution relative to prison charges, and the bill to amend the 117th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code.

Bills introduced:—To prevent hunting on Sunday; to authorize the Petersburg Railroad Company to construct a road from Garysburg to Weldon.

A motion was made to reconsider a vote on the amendment to the bill to amend the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., prohibiting the Treasurer from issuing State bonds without money to pay the interest without borrowing, was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate voted for 12 Trustees for the University, (as provided in the Constitution) to report at adjournment. The following bills passed their second reading: Prescribing the duties of executors and administrators; requiring justices of the peace to note the time of executing on processes issued by them; making husbands responsible for the debts of their deceased wives; requiring an oath of office from clerks of Assembly, (Donnell's amendment, a simple oath).

Gov. Allen introduced a bill, to punish horse-stealing with whipping, branding a horse-shoe on the forehead and hanging, was indefinitely postponed—42 to 1.

No other important matter.

In the House, the following bills were introduced:—Mr. Bryan of New Harover, a bill to incorporate the Howard Fire Engine Company; Mr. Paisan, a bill concerning patrol; Mr. Norwood, a bill to punish usury; All other bills were private bills.

Among the bills which passed their 3rd reading, were a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, a bill to amend the charter of the Fairfield Canal Company.

A bill to incorporate the Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company.

The bill to establish the county of Lillington was today rejected, yeas 51, nays 56.

A bill to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Company, passed.

A great portion of the time was taken up in voting for Trustees. No announcement of election was made.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.—SENATE.—Numerous bills reported on:—of interest will be reported on second reading. The election for Trustees for the University resulted in the choice of Gov. Ellis and M. W. Ransom, Esq., none others having a majority.

The committee on Executive Mansion, report the building and furniture in a deplorable condition, and recommend the sale of all the furniture and the purchase of new, and an appropriation of \$2,000. Referred.

A bill introduced to give the election of Trustees of the University to the Board of Trustees of that institution; also, a bill to secure bridges from damage by vessels and flats; also, to increase the Comptroller's salary \$500 to pay a clerk.

The speaker of the bill to establish a new county by the name of Alleghany, consumed a large share of the session of to-day. The bill passed its second reading—24 to 20.

In the House, to-day, but few bills were introduced, among them: Mr. Stephens, a bill to prevent the destruction of land-marks by turpentine cutters and others.

Mr. Pritchard, a bill concerning free negroes in debt.

Mr. Reeves, a bill to declare the Yadkin River a navigable stream.

Mr. Walser, a bill for the more easy divorcement of wives and husbands.

The bill to allow a survey from Asheville to Ducktown, was postponed to the 13th inst.

The special order of the bill to create a freehold estate—was informally passed over.

A bill to establish the bank of Salisbury, was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Fleming and Caldwell, of Guilford. Amendments were adopted providing for branches at Statesville and Mt. Airy, on subscription of a certain sum. The bill passed and the House adjourned.

Gov. Ellis and M. W. Ransom, are the only Trustees elected by the ballot of to-day.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8.—SENATE.—Numerous reports from committees received. Mr. Leach introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of the public lands, ending with a demand for our "sheer." Laid on the table by a strict party vote of 27 to 14. Mr. Pitchford introduced a bill more effectually to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves and free negroes. Mr. Edney, from the committee on military affairs, a bill to regulate the Militia and establish a uniform volunteer system throughout the State. A few private bills were read and passed. A series of resolution on furnishing executive mansion being adopted, the appointment of justices of the peace was proceeded with, by agreement, at 1 o'clock.

I omitted, in my letter of yesterday, to state that the vote by which the bill to create the county of Lillington, was rejected, was reconsidered.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Waterworks Company was introduced by Mr. Bryan, of New Harover. No other bill of interest to your section, or to the State at large, was introduced.

The revenue bill was today reported from the committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

A long discussion occurred upon a bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people. A proposition to consolidate that office and the Clerk of the Superior Court was rejected, and the bill passed.

The nomination of magistrates occupied the rest of the session.

On yesterday, Mr. Ferbee, from the committee on Geological Survey, introduced a report of some length and ability. It recommended sustaining Prof. Emmons; ordered to be printed. It is hoped that the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the marauders.

An abundance of quartz has been discovered on the Gila River. Several agents of the California Mining Company are making examinations to ascertain whether machinery can be introduced with profit.

The weather has been very cold in California. Upwards of twenty thieves Indians have been killed in Tempana county.

Later from California. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The overland mail from California, with dates to the 13th December, arrived to-day.

A Mr. Ward shot his wife for alleged criminal intercourse with Mr. Maloney, the Comptroller of the State, and then shot himself. Maloney is 50 years of age, married, and the father of a large family. The press demands his resignation.

The weather, in San Francisco, is colder than ever before known. Business is dull.

Mr. Pardee, bearer of the President's message, was taken sick at El Paso, but the message is being expressed at the rate of 200 miles per day.

City papers here have been returning from the Gila mines, discouraged by the scarcity of water.

The Camanches continued to rob the mail stations, they and the employers of Mr. Butterfield, the mail contractor, are virtually at war. The latter is building strong stations and providing them with the means of defence.

The Stockton and Kansas mail party were turned back by the Navajos, with threats of massacre if they attempted to cross their country.

Kansas Legislature. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The legislature of Kansas met, as adjourned, at LeCompton, and again adjourned, to Lawrence, with the sanction of Gov. Medary.

Among the bills introduced was one asking Congress to annex to Kansas all that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte, and another to repeal the bogus statutes and abolish slavery.

## FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 5th, 1859.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., bound to Quebec, put in here today looking considerably having struck a rock off Cape Race, besides being short of coal.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, and the Bavaria arrived at Queenstown the 20th, with her machinery disabled.

The President's message to Congress occupies the attention of the press of England and France. The Cuban, Mexican, and Central American preparations were generally unpalatable.

The appeal of Montebello had been heard before the Imperial Court. The period of his imprisonment was reduced to three months, but the fine was confirmed by that Court.

The Portuguese Minister had been recalled from France.

It is stated that a contract has been signed between the French marine department and a firm at Marseilles to supply Guadaloupe and Martinique with 20,000 free Africans in four years, and that similar contracts have been made with other houses.

It is also stated that the French Foreign Office has heard with some surprise Mr. Duchassaing's recommendation for the purchase of Cuba, France having previously notified the American minister of its determination, in conjunction with England, not to tolerate the cession of Cuba to the United States, even with the consent of Spain.

Detachments of French troops having advanced towards the Swiss Territory, Switzerland has demanded explanations, and great indignation was felt among the Swiss people.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] The forward compartment of the North American is full of water. The City of Manchester left Liverpool for New York on the same day that the North American sailed. The latter brings the United States mails; the City of Manchester only a ship mail.

The Frigate Wabash was at Malta on the 24th of November.

The President's message was printed in full in the British papers. It was variously commented upon, and generally unfavorably. The London Times is unusually severe in its criticisms.

The Times announces a new ocean telegraphic enterprise for laying a cable from Land's End to Halifax on an entire new plan.

The filibuster excitement in Ireland was dying out.

Foreign Markets. LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Dec. 22nd.—COTTON.—Sales for three days 22,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters, closing quiet at a decline (according to some circulars) 1-16d. Others say the market closed easier, but prices unchanged—Orleans Middling 7d, Uplands do. 6 13-16d.

The Manchester market closed firmer, and with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs generally closed dull and quiet. What was firm at last quotations.

Provisions were dull. Consols 96 3/4.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull. Stock inferior, and unsatisfactory. Wheat quiet but firm—south corn white, 6s. 6d. to 1s. Corn dull.

Provisions dull, heavy. Sugar quiet. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

The London money market was generally unchanged. American securities were quiet.

Four Days Later from California by the Overland Mail.—Favorable Reports from Fraser River.—\$300,000 in Gold Received.—Progress of the President's Message.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 10th ult., four days later than received by the mail steamer. Three passengers came through.

A rich quartz vein has been discovered in the suburbs of San Francisco.

The news from Fraser River is more favorable. The last steamer from Victoria brought down \$200,000 in gold.

Gen. Harney designed opening military routes between the various military posts in Washington Territory. Later advices from Salt Lake state that the U. S. Marshal has been prevented from serving process on Brigham Young by the guards maintained by that worthy. It was expected that Judge Sinclair would call upon the military to enforce the orders of his Court.

Four hundred United States troops had left Camp Scott to guard the government trains wintering in the valleys.

Business at San Francisco was dull. Henry Brigham, one of the passengers by the mail, reports meeting Mr. Pardee, the express man having charge of the President's message for San Francisco, 300 miles beyond El Paso. He was eleven days out, and expected to make the trip in seventeen days.

Ben. McCulloch was at El Paso, en route for Guaymas, Sonora.

The Camanche Indians were lurking around the mail stations, in a threatening manner, and had already shot at some of the mail company's men, while they were engaged in hauling water.

The Apaches were friendly, and about four hundred of them were encamped at Apache Pass.

Further by the Overland Mail.—War Declared by the Camanches.—Threatened Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Mr. Woods, a passenger arrived by the overland California mail, says that the Camanche Indians have declared war, and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack the stages. At the eastern end of the Congo river the coach passed between two camp-fires, recently supplied with fuel, indicating the presence of the Camanches, who were, doubtless, deterred from making an attack by the number and strength of the mail party. It is hoped that the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the marauders.

An abundance of quartz has been discovered on the Gila River. Several agents of the California Mining Company are making examinations to ascertain whether machinery can be introduced with profit.

The weather has been very cold in California. Upwards of twenty thieves Indians have been killed in Tempana county.

Later from California. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The overland mail from California, with dates to the 13th December, arrived to-day.

A Mr. Ward shot his wife for alleged criminal intercourse with Mr. Maloney, the Comptroller of the State, and then shot himself. Maloney is 50 years of age, married, and the father of a large family. The press demands his resignation.

The weather, in San Francisco, is colder than ever before known. Business is dull.

Mr. Pardee, bearer of the President's message, was taken sick at El Paso, but the message is being expressed at the rate of 200 miles per day.

City papers here have been returning from the Gila mines